The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5457 號七十五百四千五第 日四十月四年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 18TH MAY, 1875. 二拜禮 號八十月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 16, CHINA, German str., 642, P. H. Hennings, Shanghai 13th May, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 17, YOTTUNG, British str., 329, J. Riddel, Swatow 16th May, General.—KWOK ACHEONG.

May 17, MAN-NIEN-CHING, H.I.C.M. corvette, 700, Sümshu-fat, Swatow 16th May.

May 17, RANCE, French bark, 540, Grielen, Saigon 26th April, Rice.—CHINESE.

May 17, CARL RITTER, German bark, 596, H. C. Lausen, Bangkok 20th April, Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 17, NADESHDA, Danish schooner, 195, Hartmann, put back 16th May, General.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

May 17, EMUY, Spanish str., 222, Francisco Blanco, Manila 14th May, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.

May 17, MARINER, British bark, 340, Thos. Legender, Whampoa May 14th, General.—ROZARIO & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 17TH.

None.

Departures.

May 17, E. M. YOUNG, for Keelung.
May 17, ASIA, str., for Saigon.
May 17, CHINA, str., for Canton.
May 17, BRIDGETOWN, for Chefoo.
May 17, ABRATOON APCAR, str., for Cooktown.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *China*, str., from Shanghai:—
Mrs. Kuss and child, and 12 Chinese.
Per *Yottung*, str., from Swatow:—
Mr. G. A. Corder, 1 European and 78 Chinese.
Per *Rance*, from Saigon:—
1 Chinese.
Per *Carl Ritter*, from Bangkok:—
1 Chinese.

Reports.

The French bark *Rance* reports left Saigon on 26th April, and had light airs and calms throughout.

The Spanish steamship *Emuy* reports left Manila on 14th May, and had light and variable winds throughout.

The Danish schooner *Nadeshda* reports put back on account of breaking the topsail yard on the morning of the 16th in the Ly-ee-moon Pass.

The German bark *Carl Ritter* reports left Bangkok on 20th April, and had variable winds throughout, with a strong current from the N.E. from Pule Sapatu.

The British steamship *Yotting* reports left Swatow on 16th May, and had fresh Southerly winds and fine weather. Left the British steamship *Foochow* and *Europe* in port.

The German steamship *China* reports left Shanghai on 13th May. Had light N.E. winds and fine weather throughout to port. Off Pikishan Island, passed the steamship *Agamemnon*, and off Single Island, passed the steamship *Ningpo*, both bound North.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	From.	Date of Arrival.
Courier	Foochow	April 4
Leon (s)	Manila	April 5
Chusan	Japan	April 6
Pelikan	Foochow	April 6
Sir J. Family	Manila	April 7
Prima (s)	China Ports	April 7

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Fede e Speranza	Swansea	Sept. 14
Fluellin	Sunderland	Oct. 5
Castria	Shields	Oct. 31
Hiberina	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Villa Franca	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Harwich	Swansea	Dec. 7
Caphorn	Swansea	Dec. 14
Min	London	Jan. 6
George	Cardiff	Jan. 9
Marie	Cardiff	Jan. 11
Ed. James	Portland	Jan. 15
Aleda	Shields	Jan. 16
Rosetta M'Neill	New York	Jan. 21
Balgownie	London	Jan. 23
Ernest	Antwerp	Jan. 27
Kolga	Hamburg	Feb. 5
Virginia	Cardiff	Feb. 6
Silurian	Newcastle	Feb. 6
Ella	Falmouth	Feb. 7
Clarsium (s)	Shields	Feb. 8
Alirnum	Shields	Feb. 10
Golden Spur	London	Feb. 19
Hervateka	London	Feb. 25
Gustav	Cardiff	Feb. 25
Queen of the Seas	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Rollo	Lisbon	Mch. 1
Kaisow	London	Mch. 3
Cheviot (s)	London	Mch. 5
Africa (s)	London	Mch. 10
Devonhurst (s)	London	Mch. 10
Amadis	Swansea	Mch. 11
Androklos	Bremerhaven	Mch. 17
Midnight	Liverpool	Mch. 20
Edward James	Portland	Mch. 22
Tchihatcheff (s)	London	Mch. 24
Robert Bosk	Cardiff	Mch. 25
Ianeroast	Cardiff	Mch. 29
Tartar (s)	London	Mch. 29

Auction Sales to-day.

None.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL.)

COMMENCING with the *HINDOSTAN*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 30th May, and Hongkong 5th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London, *via* the Suez Canal, until further notice.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

729 Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

id 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.

With Immediate Possession.

PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUROSE & Co.

HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 2, Gough Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. L. J. GUTIERREZ.

DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE No. 1, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DREYFE & Co., possession from 1st June next.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2050 Hongkong, 18th May, 1875.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to

G. FALCONER.

tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL, Nos. 5, 6, and 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 512 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

TO LET.

With Possession on 1st of April.

THE PREMISES now occupied by the INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, as OFFICES, consisting of Four ROOMS on the First Floor, situated in Bank Buildings. Rent $75 per month. Apply to

T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*

tf 392 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Lower Mosque Terrace, from 1st June prox. Rent $40.

Apply to

ED. SHARP & TOLLER.

Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 28th April, 1875. [tf 638

TO LET.

NO. 4, PECHILI TERRACE, Elgin Street.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 578 Hongkong, 15th April, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road. Apply to

G. FALCONER & Co.

346 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1875.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession.

THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (recently occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.

Also, the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to

T. G. LINSTEAD.

252 Hongkong, 9th March, 1875.

TO LET,

With Possession on the 15th April.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as "CRAIGELLACHIE," situated on the Bonham Road, and now in the occupation of E. JENSEN, Esq.

Good STABLING. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to

ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.

tf 422 Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.

Apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 17, corner of Peel Street and Hollywood Road. Water and Gas laid on. Apply to

TATA & Co.,
No. 11, Hollywood Road.

1m 670 Hongkong, 4th May, 1875.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."

Apply to

T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*

tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. S. Bellilios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. S. Cordes, Esq. | H. Nieuse, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1875.

COOKTOWN.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—BRISBANE.
BRANCHES—COOKTOWN, and all the PRINCIPAL TOWNS of the COLONY.
Agents in Hongkong and China,
The ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned has been temporarily REMOVED to No. 17, Wyndham Street, next to the *Daily Press* Office.

ED. CHASTEL.

680 Hongkong, 24th March, 1875.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, Objects of Natural History, Furniture, *&c., &c.*, with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. S. GODFREY BIRD to sign our Firm from date.

DODD & Co.

501 558 Amoy, 9th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. J. A. BARRETTO having REMOVED his Residence to Hongkong, the authority accorded to him to sign our Firm per procuration ceased on the 15th inst.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

1m 612 Macao, 22nd April, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.

OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*

W. H. NOTLEY.

tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

MAGENS WILLIAM GREIG.

1m 726 Foochow, 8th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. THOMAS HALL to sign our Firm per procuration.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 654 Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE OLIVER is authorized to sign the name of our Firm at Foochow.

HEARD & Co.

tf 719 Hongkong, 11th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. J. P. SICHEL in our Firm ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. C. BRAUN is this day admitted a Partner.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China, and Japan,
1st May, 1875. [1m 651

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of

MALCAMPO & Co.

JOAQUIM MALCAMPO QUIOGA.
6m 584 Amoy, 12th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

1329 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP has this day been formed between JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, and CHARLES EDWARD PEIRCE, for the purpose of carrying on the business of GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, and Yokohama, under the name and style of HEARD & Co.

Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON, Mr. GUSTAVUS FARLEY, Jr., and Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER FRASER are authorized to sign the name of the Firm.

HEARD & Co.

tf 641 Hongkong, 28th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.

WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Takao and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of

TAYLOR & THOMPSON.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.
6m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Scrip Certificate for one Share in this Company, numbered Six, and standing in the name of the late M. A. DOS REMEDIOS, having been lost, the same is cancelled.

By Order,

W. H. RAY,
Secretary pro. tem.

2m 636 Hongkong, 27th April, 1875.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

TRANSLATION.

DOCUMENTS Translated from ENGLISH into CHINESE and GERMAN.

Or from GERMAN, CHINESE, FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN or PORTUGUESE, into ENGLISH, by competent hands.

Special attention paid to PROTESTS, EXTENDED PROTESTS, and other Documents containing NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, or other TECHNICAL Terms.

Terms for European languages.—

Fair copy, per legal folio	$1.00
Extra copies, „ „	0.25

Special agreements made for Chinese Translations of lengthy documents in other languages.

Address "TRANSLATION," care of *Daily Press* Office.

6m 2115 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICES: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Auctions.

BOOK AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on

MONDAY,

the 24th May, 1875, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—

A Private Library of VALUABLE BOOKS comprising WORKS on HISTORY, LAW, THEOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY, POETRY and GENERAL LITERATURE.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Books will be on view on the Morning of the Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

751 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

FURNITURE SALE.

EUROPEAN AND CHINESE-MADE FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., at the Residence of W. W. BATTLES, Esq., No. 8, Arbuthnot Road,

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—Walnut Rep-covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, WHATNOT, CARD TABLE, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, GASALIERS, ENGRAVINGS and OLEOGRAPHS, Carved SIDEBOARD, Mahogany Dining TABLE, GLASS, CROCKERY, and PLATED WARE, IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Dressing TABLES, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c.

Also,

A Parlour BILLIARD TABLE, CUES, and BALLS.

FLOWER POTS, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

752 Hongkong, 15th May, 1875.

FURNITURE SALE.

HANDSOME AND SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH AND CHINA-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c., &c., &c.

A COTTAGE PIANO, BY COLLARD AND COLLARD, LONDON.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

THE 29TH MAY, 1875, AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.,

At the Residence of

CAPTAIN G. D. PITMAN,
Seymour Terrace,

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—

A Handsome Drawing Room SUITE of Walnut Wood FURNITURE covered with Green Damask, Oval, Occasional, and Card TABLES, Marble Mounted CLOCKS, PIER GLASSES, PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

A VERY-HANDSOMELY CARVED NINGPO CABINET.

A Solid MAHOGANY COTTAGE PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD, LONDON, made expressly for this Climate.

DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CROCKERY, and GLASS WARE (*Star and Wreath Pattern.*) BOOKCASE and BOOKS, FUNKAH, Handsome Lacquered Japanese VASES.

Brass and Iron BEDSTEADS, Children's Iron and Teak CRIBS, Marble-top WASHSTANDS and TABLES.

1 LADY'S ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY WARDROBE.

1 ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY TOILET TABLE with MIRROR.

1 ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY CHEVAL GLASS.

A WHEELER and WILSON SEWING MACHINE in Walnut Stand.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS, Hearth RUGS, LACE and Cretonne CURTAINS, and Curtain POLES, TEA POYS, Fire GUARDS.

SEDAN and EVENING CHAIRS.

A Nice Collection of FLOWERS and FERNS,

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale, and the Furniture will be on view on *Friday*, the 28th inst.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

753 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

TO be Sold shortly, by PUBLIC AUCTION, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,—

A Pair of BAY ARABS, MAIL PHÆTON, and DOUBLE HARNESS, complete, the Property of T. PYKE, Esq.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 542 Hongkong, 8th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having made the necessary arrangements in London with Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY & Co. (*Globe Foreign Express,*) are prepared to forward Packages to all parts of the United Kingdom, at Tariff Rates, Particulars of which may be obtained on Application.

1m 663 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of MARINE ENGINES, 80 Horse-Power, direct acting inverted Cylinders 40 inches diameter, 2 feet 6 inches stroke, common Jet Condensers, in good working order. All connections complete, with 63 feet of 7½ inches Shafting, and two Propellers 10 feet 6 inches diameter; have been in use for a few years.

For Particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

364 Hongkong, 4th March, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

MR. P. A. DA COSTA has this day been appointed Secretary *pro. tem.* to the above Company.

Applications for the post of Secretary will be received at the Office of the Company.

RICHARD DEACON,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

656 Hongkong, 30th April, 1875.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1023 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Intimations.

THOMPSON AND HIND

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Ladies' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS.

Ladies' STRAW and CHIP HATS and BONNETS.

New Shapes in Baby's and Children's SUN HATS.

Boys' and Girls' SAILOR and YACHTING HATS.

New STRIPED and CHECK GRENADINES for DRESSES.

PLAIN WHITE BATISTES and WHITE STRIPED DITTO.

New STRIPED and SPOT FRENCH PERCALES.

Pieces of HAIR, for Wearing in Present Style.

JET CROSSES, BRACELETS, NECKLETS, and HAIR PINS.

Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.

Gentlemen's FELT HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, TIES, and UNDERCLOTHING.

The India GAUZE UNDERVEST, to take off like a Coat, so as not to tear.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.

663 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS HYDRAULIC PRESS, working up to 225 Tons Pressure.

For Particulars, &c., apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

663 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.

Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PORT WINE,
TINTO,
MOSCATEL,
SHERRY (Dry),
MALAGA,
in Quarter Casks, and
BORDEAUX, in Casks.

Apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 603 Hongkong, 20th April, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, China.

Apply to

DEETJEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for China and Japan.

tf 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

FOR SALE.

HENRY RITCHIE'S SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

2138 Hongkong, 21st December, 1874.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that, in addition to the Manufacture of ICE they have also commenced that of

ÆRATED WATERS,

and are now prepared to supply all the various kinds of a SUPERIOR QUALITY, and trust to receive a share of Public Patronage and Support.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER DOZEN.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Shippers and other large Consumers.

KYLE & BAIN, *Proprietors.*

510 Hongkong, 1st April, 1875.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS.

Campbell's Plantation Brand CIGARS.
Campbell's Dindigul Brand CHEROOTS.
Campbell's Trichinopoly Brand CHEROOTS.
TERMS—Cash.

Apply to

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Plantation Works,
Dindigul,
Madras Presidency.

730]

FOR SALE.

BOILER TUBES, of Various Sizes. Apply to

THOS. G. GLOVER,
East Point.

1m 606 Hongkong, 21st April, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.

(Ord. 5, Oct. 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.)
„ 13, Sept., 1873, „ XIII.)

Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.

Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER,

6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.

tf 1661 16th September, 1873.

A. WILDLAR & CO.,

PLUMBERS,

COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,

GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,

QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,

1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

JOHN SHINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse.

1y 925 June 15

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

THE Undermentioned Banks will CLOSE for the transaction of Public Business on the 24th instant (QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.)

Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

For the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
C. MORLAND KERR,
Acting Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA,
H. H. NELSON,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
THOMAS FORREST,
Acting Manager, Hongkong.

For the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
CHR. DE GUIGNE,
Manager.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

For the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
R. H. SANDEMAN,
Acting Manager.

11d 740]

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 24th instant, at Noon, for the CONSTRUCTION of NEW BUILDINGS at H. M. Naval Yard, according to Plans, Sections, and Specifications which can be seen on application at the Storekeeper's Office.

JOHN BREMNER,
Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1875. [12d 728

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN Consequence of the PUBLIC HOLIDAY to be observed on Monday, the 24th inst., the EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company called for that date has been POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 25th inst.

The Meeting will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3 o'clock P.M.

By Order,

FRANCIS S. HEAD,
Acting on behalf of the Board of Directors.

11d 746 Hongkong, 14th May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

VICHY WATER SPRINGS.

CELESTINS, GRANDE GRILLE HAUTERIVE, MESDAMES, and HOPITAL, $12 per Case of 50 Bottles. Apply to

ED. CHASTEL,
17, *Wyndham Street.*

tf 742 Hongkong, 14th May, 1875.

DEATH TO WHITE ANTS.

MALPAS'S PATENT COMPOUND, for preserving Timber from the Ravages of White Ants and other Insects, is Cheap, and simple in its Application to Timber for Building purposes, &c.

Master Packages for trial, with full instructions supplied, and Orders received by

W. H. NOTLEY,
ICE
B. DAVIES,
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA.

tf 729 Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

In the GOODS *of* HERBERT LANE,
Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same on or before the 31st day of October, 1875. After which date no Claim will be recognised.

All Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Communications should be addressed,

CAPTAIN C. H. PALMER,
Care of
The Manager of the
Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong.

1m 741 Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1872-1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following DIVIDENDS are now declared, and will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after TUESDAY, 18th instant.

No. 6.—Six per cent. (6 %) on the net Premia contributed by Shareholders during the year 1874.

„ 7.—Seventy Taels (Tls. 70) per Share.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.

15d 732 Shanghai, 8th May, 1875.

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 24th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order,

FRANCIS S. HEAD,
Acting on behalf of the Board of Directors.

16d 696 Hongkong, 7th May, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Firms have been appointed Agents of the Company:—

Messrs. DEACON & Co., at CANTON.
Messrs. A. A. DE MELLO & Co., at MACAO.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary pro. tem.

672 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *Agamemnon* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 12th May, 1875.

Goods undelivered after 10th May, 1875, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

7d 730 Hongkong, 12th May, 1875.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Per "Djemnah," 2nd July, 1874.

FD 1/35 ..... 35 cases Beer.

Per "Traewaddy," 11th March, 1875.

GFT ..... 1 case Books.
LV ..... 1 case Sundries.

Per S. S. "Peiho," 25th March, 1875.

RM 17 } ..... 1 case Sundries.
Y&U 17 }
B&O 20 ..... 1 „ „
BB ..... 1 „ „

Per "Mekong," 8th April.

Canton Club ..... 1 case Merchandise.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1875.

Intimations.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG will have the pleasure of giving a Performance on

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
the 26th May, 1875,

WHEN WILL BE PRESENTED

A Farce by J. MADDISON, Esq., Entitled
"AN UNWARRANTABLE INTRUSION."
After which
The Sparkling Burlesque, by
J. S. BYRON, Esq.,
OF
"ALADDIN" OR THE "WONDERFUL SCAMP."

Tickets may be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s on and after Noon of *Tuesday, May 20th*, where also a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

By kind permission of Major AMIEL and the Officers of H. M.'s 80th Regiment, their Band will be in attendance.

761 Hongkong, 18th May, 1875.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamship

"ALTONA,"

K. Hore, Master, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

4d 757 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer

"EMUY,"

Blanco, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY next, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

4d 762 Hongkong, 18th May, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

7d

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (*Designed expressly for the Work.*) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA; ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..... „ QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... „ WILSON, NICHOLS & Co.
Formosa..... „ WILSON, NICHOLS & Co
Foochow..... „ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ .....„ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco...Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MAY 18TH, 1875.

THE Government of Japan has, we learn from the Home papers, expressed its thanks to England and France for the withdrawal of their troops from Yokohama. No doubt the Japanese feel relieved by the departure of the foreign soldiery, as their presence might seem an indication of mistrust by the powers to whom they belonged. It was also probably felt by the Japanese that the maintenance of a foreign military force in their midst was a sign of semi-subjection, or at all events that it derogated from their importance and rank among nations. It could not be pleasant for a people struggling to come to the fore among civilised powers to be constantly reminded, by the sight of foreign uniforms, that they were not yet regarded as such, and that Europeans were not willing to trust too much to their good faith. Their removal, therefore, must have been regarded with unmixed satisfaction by the Japanese. It will tend to increase the cordiality between them and foreigners, and cannot fail to operate beneficially in every respect. The saving of expense will of course be a considerable item to our Government. We have none too many soldiers, and we have many stations for them to occupy. Consequently it is well to remove them from any place where they are not really wanted. But the mere monetary gain, though of course not to be despised, is trifling beside the fact that we can afford to place some faith in the good intentions and friendliness of the MIKADO'S Government.

When we look back upon the Japan of twenty years ago and compare it with the active progressive Japan of to-day, we can but be struck with astonishment at the change. Then it was the most exclusive nation in the world; now it is emulous of the most liberal in throwing down all barriers to advancement. The Chinese have been left far in the rear by the enterprising children of the land of the Rising Sun. When will railways intersect the vast dominions of the heir of the Dragon Throne? When will Chinese Ministers be sent to European Courts? When will the Flowery Land be thrown open to foreign trade? When will the Chinese drop their absurd and preposterous claims to superiority over Western nations, and frankly admit, as they are now compelled to do by facts, that they have much to learn from the "barbarians?" When, finally, will they cease to apply to us this even to them palpable misnomer, which while it only affords us contemptuous amusement, brings ridicule upon them? We fear it will be long first. The Chinaman is wedded to the past; he hangs closely to tradition. He will move only and when his interests compel him. He desires no change, no improvement merely for its own sake. He can only be induced to adopt it by the hope of profit. All the progress yet effected in China has originated from this cause or the hope of being able to turn the foreigner's knowledge and skill against himself; none from an enlightened desire for better things. The example of Japan has not proved infectious; the recent prospect of a war with that country inspired a desire in China to possess greater and more efficient military resources. But nothing more.

WHETHER or not the King of BURMAH is conscious of being guilty of the dark perfidy, he has been accused of, it is evident that he believes that the much longer preservation of peace is improbable. This at all events is the natural inference to be drawn from the preparations for hostilities going on in Mandalay. The Rangoon correspondent of an Indian paper, noting these defiant movements, says:—"All the ironworks of the Kinoanc are in ceaseless activity, turning out arms; steamers getting ready for service, shipping guns and stores; troops—or hordes of armed rabble if you prefer it—closing in upon the frontier; trade at a standstill; and the Burman officials more insolent than ever." Fool as he is known to be, the Golden Footed Monarch cannot be mad enough to think of rushing into war with the Indian Government merely over the frontier question. There is no reason why that should not be settled pacifically, especially as it is well known the present VICEROY is no advocate of the sword, and Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, speaking lately for the Government in the House of Commons, said that he had every reason to believe that the negociations with Burmah would result in an amicable settlement. There cannot be a moment's doubt as to the issue of such a conflict; and nothing but sheer fatuity or desperation could have induced even the King of BURMAH to think of entering upon so unequal a struggle. Looked at in any light we can but see in these futile preparations for a hopeless fight the impotent fury of a treacherous, guilty and perjured man, who believes he has offended past all forgiveness and has nerved himself to brave the worst. And if he is indeed guilty of the fell design of plotting the murder of the members of Colonel BROWNE'S Expedition, he richly deserves the justice which England is morally bound to exact. It is possible, however, that he has made a great mistake, and reckoned on what she should do rather than what she is likely to demand. The English Government overflows with tenderness and mercy for the enemies of Great Britain; out of the abundance thereof it is not altogether impossible but they may pardon the diabolical outrage of which poor MARGARY was the only white victim. A little penitence, a little money, and it would not appear so very much to condone. It would save some bloodshed perhaps, much *trouble* without doubt, and therefore it might be better to avoid incurring either. But, as we said before, the King of Ava, not knowing, cannot speculate on this contingency. We wish we could not. But recent events have, we regret to say, taught us its possibility, if not probability.

The Roman Catholic members of the community of Singapore on the 7th inst., presented a numerously signed address to His Excellency Sir Andrew Clarke.

The Band of H.M.'s 50th Regiment will perform, at 5.30 this evening, in the Public Gardens, the following programme:—

Quick March.....	"Nautical".....	W. W. Fraying.
Overture	"Stradella".....	Flotow.
Selection.....	"Scotch Medley".....	Cavallini.
Waltz.....	"Wiener Blut".....	Strauss.
Selection.....	"Madame L'Archiduc"	Offenbach.
	God Save the Queen."	

W. W. FRAYING, Bandmaster.

Galignani reports that an extraordinary wedding has been celebrated at the church of Saint-Leu, Paris. The letters of invitation were thus worded:—"Madame Elizabeth Ly Toheou Chi, widow, has the honour of announcing to you the marriage of her son, M. François Ly Houng Fang, called Chao Pee, with Mdlle. Elise Laurent." The bridegroom is nominally professor of Chinese at the International Association of Teachers. Not very long ago he was a compositor in the French National Printing-office.

At the Central Criminal Court, Alfred James Price, 30, pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling the sums of £300 and £200, the moneys of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.—Mr. Poland stated that it was the duty of the prisoner to arrange for transmitting sums of money to the different branches of the bank abroad, but instead of the money on several occasions being transmitted to the proper channel, the prisoner, who was employed as a clerk, appropriated it to his own private account. The amount of the prisoner's defalcations had been ascertained to be about £4,000, and the prisoner attempted to prevent discovery by a falsification of the books.—The prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The *London and China Express* has the following:—

The *Merapi* (s.), 455·79 tons, built by Messrs. Caird and Co., for the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company to the order of Messrs. Gray, Dawes, and Co., of London, had her trial on 2nd April. This steamer is 175 feet long, 25 feet breadth of beam, and 12 feet depth of hold, and is fitted with direct acting inverted cylinder compound engines of 100-horse power nominal by the builders. The trial was on the measured mile, and two runs between Cloch and Cumbrae Lights; she attained a speed of over eleven knots on a consumption of coal equal to nine tons per day. She will be commanded by Captain Zimermann. The *Merapi* is classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, and has been built in accordance with Dutch Board of Trade Regulations. She is fitted with an awning deck for the protection of deck passengers. The saloons are handsomely fitted for first and second class passengers. The vessel is steered from a forward bridge, as well as by means of screw gear aft. She will proceed from the Clyde for Batavia, for employment in the mail and coasting service.

A deputation from the Bills of Lading Association has waited upon Sir Charles Adderley at the Board of Trade, for the purpose of protesting against the attempts of shipowners, and particularly of steamship owners, to free themselves from responsibility to the owners of goods entrusted to them. The deputation was very numerously attended and consisted of amongst others:—Messrs. B. Jucking, R. Hanson, Coventry, W. S. Kerne, J. Watson, E. Magoli r, Rodocanachi, A. Valieri, M. Phillips, G. Horne, jun., T. Usborne, Seth Taylor, John Walton, Edward Power, John Ansted, R. Witherby, Grossewith, Acte, Duck, Hungeridge, Woodley, A. Agelasto, Pandelli Ralli, M.P., and W. Nelson Smith, secretary. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Norwood, M.P., and Mr. Kenne, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Coventry, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Rubbard having addressed Sir C. Adderley on the clauses now inserted in bills of lading, especially the releasing shipowners from liability for acts of their servants, Sir C. Adderley expressed his concurrence in the views of the deputation as to the hardship, and said he would consider the question.

The following on insurance appears in *The Times*:—"We are informed that the owners of several steam lines connected with the East, dissatisfied with the action of local insurance companies at ports to which they trade, in refusing "equal risks at equal rates," are forming a powerful company for the cover of cargo homewards, their agents to issue policies along with bills of lading. Cost of management will thus be saved. Existing companies can only blame themselves if their business is seriously interfered with. The good should not be made to pay for the bad, and this principle is now acted upon by nearly all the home offices." We are unable to verify our contemporary's vague announcement of a new organization to secure the homeward insurances, which we have already shown to be covered at very inadequate rates. Merchants, as a rule, much prefer the policies of an established company, in which they may be interested, and on which they can rely, to the security of such owners as complain that their vessels are not placed on equal terms with their more fortunate competitors. The local companies in China as well as the London offices are giving increased facilities for insurance by the best managed lines of steamers.

Messrs. Westall, Galton and Co., Foochow, have accepted the agency of the Universal Marine Insurance Company.

A Royal Commission has been gazetted at home to inquire into the causes of the spontaneous combustion of coal on board ship, and to ascertain whether there are any means for preventing and guarding against the same.

Messrs. Chalmers, Mackinlay, and Co., of Shanghai, have notified to the public at home that they will, through their agents—Messrs. Daley and Symons, of Philpot-lane—supply the public with tea in the original packages by direct shipments from China.

During the week ending the 3rd April, there were delivered from the bonded warehouses in London 3,014,957 lbs. tea, of which 1,636,862 lbs. were for home consumption, 639,152 lbs. were sent coastwise, 514,468 lbs. were exported, 160,375 lbs. were removed coastwise for shipment, and 3,500 lbs. were taken for ships' stores. The duty paid amounted to £42,422, being an increase of £1,714 compared with the previous week. In the month of March the total quantity withdrawn from the bonded stores for all purposes was 13,840,475 lbs., exceeding the total of February by 821,969 lbs., and the duty received was £292,298, or £1,120 less than in February, in which, however, an exceptionally high total was reached.

THE GROUNDING OF THE "VIKING" ON THE BOMBAY SHOAL.

The adjourned Court of Enquiry into the grounding of the British steamer *Viking*, was resumed at the Harbour Master's office, yesterday, before the Hon. C. May, (president), Captain Thomsett, R.N. (Harbour Master), H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., J.P., Captain Cairns, (Marine Surveyor), and Captain N. W. Haslewood (master of the P. & O. steamer *Gwalior*).

Mr. May said that at the previous sitting of the Court, Mr. Brereton applied to make some observations on behalf of the Captain, and the Court had thought it right to refer the application to the Attorney-General. As it was the opinion of the Attorney-General that the power remained with the Court, and as they saw nothing in the present case to refuse to accede to Mr. Brereton's application, they would hear Mr. Brereton. There might be circumstances which rendered it desirable that the Court should not hear counsel, but these circumstances did not present themselves in this case.

Mr. Brereton then thanked the Court for the opinion it expressed, and said that the remarks he had to make would be few as the question for their consideration was one of a technical and professional character which the nautical members of the Court were really more competent to deal with than himself; indeed he feared that the Court might consider it presumptuous on his part to address them at all, for there were three members of it whose profound professional knowledge peculiarly qualified them for dealing with such questions as those before them; yet paradoxical as it might seem, that was just the reason which made him anxious to address them. If the nautical members of the Court had not been such thorough masters of their profession as they were, he might well leave the case of Captain Tannock, whom he considered a most able and skilful commander, in their hands, but it was the habit with men of high qualifications like those before him usually to exact an equally high professional standard, which he did not think was a fair test to apply to all cases. One of the members of the Court had received his professional training in the Royal Navy where it is well known a very high degree of professional skill is required, the other two were gentlemen whose professional attainments were also far above ordinary standard; such gentlemen would be apt to require too much professional skill. Now he wished to call their attention to the principles upon which the Superior Courts were guided in cases like that under enquiry; this Court ought, he thought, to assimilate its principles to those of the higher Courts such as the High Court of Admiralty, and the Vice Admiralty Court where cases of collision frequently came before it, in which cargo had to be jettisoned, as it was the case here, with the exception that in those cases there were accusing and defending parties. The principle upon which those Courts proceeded was that a master or officer was blameable only for negligence or the want of ordinary care, caution and nautical skill. The question now was whether Captain Tannock had exercised ordinary care and skill. He called attention to the word ordinary as contra-distinct from extraordinary. The law only required an officer to exercise ordinary care and skill, never expecting him to shew any extraordinary quality or stroke of genius. Mr. Brereton then quoted the collision case of the ship *Marpesia* and the barque *America*, which took place in the Irish Sea; the former was bound to Australia, and the latter was proceeding from Queensland to Glasgow. The collision occurred in a foggy morning, and it was so dark that a distance more than 200 or 300 yards could not be seen. When the *America* was about to tack, a collision occurred between the two vessels, the *Marpesia* striking the latter stem on. Both then ported their helms as required by the rule of the road. The case came on in the High Court of Admiralty, which had the assistance of two nautical assessors. The facts were taken, and as it was alleged that the *Marpesia* had not her sails properly set, the presiding Judge, Sir J. Phillimore, held the *Marpesia* to blame. The case was appealed to the Privy Council, and the decision of the High Court of Admiralty was reversed, the Appellate Court holding the collision to have been an inevitable accident, as the *Marpesia* had exercised ordinary care and skill in navigation. Mr. Brereton then read the portion of the judgment as delivered by Sir James Colville in reference to that case. In regard to the present case, the accident was clearly an inevitable one; the Captain on the day previous to the grounding was unable to take an observation from the state of the atmosphere. It had been said that the day was clear, and so was the night, but that the horizon was not clear enough to take an observation. The Captain, moreover, had taken an observation the day before, but he had passed Pulo Sapato and was then quite sure of his position. He thought he was justified in taking the course he did, having given a wide berth of 20 miles to the Bombay shoal, and had on the other hand to avoid the Macclesfield Bank, which had only 4 fathoms of water, while the *Viking* was thus placed between Scylla and Charybdis. She drew 22 feet. As to the speed which the ship was then going, he contended it did not contribute to the accident. That rate of speed was necessary, having regard to the strong and variable currents consequent upon the change of the monsoon; and had the vessel been going at a lesser speed, the same or a worse accident might have occurred. If an observation could have been taken on the day previous to the accident, no doubt the occurrence would have been avoided. It might be said that the officer of the watch ought to have starboarded the helm the moment he saw the object, but this was a momentary occurrence, there was no time to perform the manœuvre, and when he had ordered the engines to be stopped and reversed, he had exercised ordinary skill. The accident having occurred so suddenly, it would have required extraordinary skill to avoid it, but extraordinary skill was not expected. With regard to the Captain not hiring the junks to carry the cargo instead of jettisoning it, Mr. Brereton thought it the wisest course the Captain adopted not to show his weakness, otherwise the junk people might have been emboldened to plunder the steamer, as it was well known that the pirates infested these seas. Mr. Brereton then alluded to the wreck of the steamer *Don* on the island of Okseu. Her whole cargo would have been robbed had it not been for the presence of a Chinese gunboat. Mr. Brereton, in conclusion, submitted that the course Capt. Tannock took was for the interest of all parties concerned; that he could not be blamed unless he was found to have shown an absence of ordinary care, caution, and maritime skill, which he thought was not the case.

The Court was then cleared. The result, as usual, will be published in the *Government Gazette*.

The Rev. Thomas Barnard, a Church of England clergyman, has been fined £3 and costs for being drunk and creating a disturbance in the Globe Theatre, London.

The Rev. Dr. Monsell, rector of St. Nicholas, Guildford, and one of her Majesty's chaplains, has met with a very serious accident. The rev. gentleman was standing on a large stone, inspecting the progress of a new church which is being built for him, when the stone moved, and he fell, dislocating his shoulder and fracturing his left arm. He was immediately conveyed to the rectory and attended by a doctor. The foundation stone of the new church was to have been laid by the Duke of Northumberland on the 2nd inst.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

17th May.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

CHEATING & DISTURBANCE.

Inspector Rivers charged Mah Ating and five others with creating a disturbance at Aberdeen.

The prosecutor said the prisoners when arrested called out to the mob to beat the police; and some said, "never mind the Inspector, beat him also."

After other evidence, the first and second prisoners were fined in the sum of $5 each, for interfering in matters not belonging to them. The rest of the prisoners were fined $20 each or one month's hard labour, after a severe caution. Constable No. 364, who was the cause of the whole disturbance, was fined $40, in default, three months' hard labour.

A WIFE BEATER.

A man named James Mehan, a barkeeper, was charged by a female, named Molly Voue, residing at No. 5, Bridges street, and by P.C. No. 94, with assaulting them.

The woman said that she had been living with the prisoner, who had ill used her for a long time now. On Saturday night, he beat her dreadfully, cutting her head and bruising other parts of her body. She was determined not to put up with it any longer and called a constable when he got tired and fell asleep.

P.C. 94 deposed to arresting the prisoner whom he woke up from sleep. The prisoner then assaulted him and an Indian constable who assisted to arrest him.

The prisoner said it was very hard after what he had done for the woman to be treated thus. The cause was from letters she had received from a man residing at the Hongkong Hotel. He (prisoner) had endeavoured to pay all her debts. He was comfortably situated in Japan, and she came up and dragged him back to Hongkong again or he would never have returned. She was always drunk, and was too lazy to cook her own food or do any other piece of domestic work. When he went home a bottle or something else was thrown at him. He bore now the mark of a bottle on his head. He could have got away on Saturday last in the mail boat, but not wishing to act dishonourably towards the woman and leave her homeless he remained behind. It was at her own solicitation that he lived with her, as letters produced would show.

His Worship told the prisoner that it was not with any sympathy for the woman that he would punish him, as a woman who would live with a man so long and endure a continual beating as she described, must be either an idiot or, as prisoner said, always drunk. He trusted that what he was about to inflict would be a warning to him. He would fine him $5 for assaulting the woman, and $10 for assaulting the police; and, further, call on him to find security in two sureties of $50 each for six months.

EXTORTION.

Two chair coolies were charged by A. Main, a seaman on board the U. S. S. *Hartford*, with attempting to extort 30 cents out of him for alleged chair hire between the hours of 4 and 5.30 o'clock on Sunday evening.

The first prisoner was fined $3, and the second was discharged.

POCKET-PICKING.

Im Ayow was charged by a Malay seaman, with picking his pocket of $2 whilst he was purchasing a box at a carpenter's shop.

The prisoner was sent to two months' hard labour.

WILFUL DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Mr. B. R. Stanford, shipbuilder at Wanchi, charged an apprentice carpenter, named Chun Achuk, with wilfully cutting up teak planks and stealing six pieces of the same valued at $1.50.

The prisoner was sent to three months' hard labour.

OLD OFFENDERS.

Two old offenders, Chun Abo and Chun Ayow, were charged with being suspicious characters, dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony, and with returning from deportation.

Mr. Grey deposed to their long list of offences, and said the second prisoner was such a notorious thief that he even picked the pocket of a European prisoner in gaol.

The prisoners were then sent to twelve months' hard labour each, after stating that they were living in Sam Sai Po on the borders of British Kowloon, and had only come over here to see a friend.

Inspector Burns said this Sam Sai Po was a notorious place for old offenders. There were ten gambling houses at the village, and there were twenty old offenders there. Of course he could not arrest them, as it was beyond his jurisdiction. All the robberies committed at British Kowloon were committed by these old offenders and their associate gamblers there.

His Worship asked the Inspector to keep a sharp look out for these men as some time they made a mistake and walked across the border into British territory.

A TROUBLESOME WOMAN.

Mrs. Albert, arrested by virtue of a warrant, was charged by P.C. No. 38, with being drunk making use of abusive and bad language, and assaulting Mr. Bristow in the Queen's Road.

It appears that on the termination of the case in which the prisoner and Mr. Bristow were called on to find security on Friday last to keep the peace, the prisoner went home quietly and took possession of Mr. Bristow's property and left the house. He followed her and demanded the return of the property. She, being drunk, struck him and abused him. The constable who took her into custody also came in for some of her abuse.

The prisoner insinuated that the constable had some spite against her.

She was fined in the sum of $5; in default, 14 days' hard labour.

REMANDED CASES.

The remanded case in which a man was charged with the unlawful possession of counterfeit dollars came on again, and was further remanded till the 24th instant.

The remanded case in which a man was charged with the unlawful possession of a gold watch and chain, the property of the fourth engineer of the steamship *Asiemor*, was further remanded until the 24th instant.

The remanded case in which Wong Atung and Wong Aping were charged with being concerned in the unlawful detention of one Chung Shan Hing, of Yowmahiee, was further remanded, on the application of Inspector Burns, until the 24th instant.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

Tang Ayow, Tang Alun and Tang Ashing, three men, were charged with forcibly taking away the complainant's grandchild at Ma-tau-wai.

The case appears to be only a dispute between the relatives as to who had the most right to the child. The case was remanded eventually till to-morrow (this day.)

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

KIDNAPPING.

Ng Acunt and Po Acheung, married women, were charged with kidnapping a woman, named Tam Aho, 32 years of age, the wife of a man named Way Abi, residing in Tung-man-lane, on the 29th December last.

From the evidence it appears the complainant was out on the day in question, and on his return his wife was gone. He questioned the prisoners about her and they said she had gone to Singapore. The husband had since received letters from her at Singapore detailing how she had been kidnapped by the prisoners and sold to a woman named Wong Angan, who had lived on her earnings and then sold her again to parties, who took her to Singapore.

The case was remanded until the 19th instant.

SHANGHAI.

We hear from Hankow that masters representing eight thousand two hundred packages have already made their appearance upon the market, and that the teas in bulk are expected to arrive to-day (the 11th instant)

The steamer *Bengal* is reported to have been chartered to load at Hankow on a sliding scale of freight, dependent on the length of her voyage. The amount of tonnage is not so plentiful as it was expected to be some time ago. The *Glenarm* and *Glenartney* had better hurry up if they want to secure places.

The well-known tea steamer *Glenartney*, which, as our readers will probably remember, won the Ocean race from Hankow last year—starting one day after the *Ammemnon*, and arriving two days or so before her—is outside. She was at anchor on the 10th instant, and will, we hear, go up to Hankow without the formality of looking into this decadent port (vide Memorandum on the Bar) of Shanghai.

A rumour has been current in the settlement for the last day or two, to the effect that an important political telegram, received on the 8th inst., announces the relegation of the Imian difficulty, by the Home Government, to the Governor-General of India. How much truth there may be in the report, we cannot say; if however it be founded on fact, we can only conclude that telegraphic advices from Calcutta have convinced our Government of the implication of the King of Burmah.

News from Kinkiang up to the 8th is to the effect that about eighteen masters of new tea from Le-kai and some of the lower districts have come to hand, aggregating about five thousand packages; choicest chops expected on the following morning, and the bulk a day or two later. The quality is fair and the make good, though rather wanting in strength; but on the whole the tea seems satisfactory. All that remains now is to hope that the opening rates will be on a more moderate scale than last season, and that an opportunity will be thus afforded to China merchants of securing a good year. The crop is reported large, so there will be nothing to complain of on the score of scarcity.—*Shanghai Courier.*

We hear that the Taotai has issued a proclamation recalling his former order about the "Defence Tax," and has thus made the resemblance to the Tientsin episode complete. The native merchants will resume business forthwith.

We understand that the Taotai has assented to Mr. Medhurst's proposition that a joint investigation should be held into the circumstances of the Quinsan riot; and that the two prisoners were handed over to the City authorities on the 8th inst. The Tipao of the village has been ordered down, and on his arrival the case will be tried.—*News.*

NEWCHWANG,

23rd April, 1875.

A negro named John Williams, a seaman on board of the British barque *Corea*, was tried on the 19th instant by H.B.M.'s Consul here and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, for having on the night of the 13th instant stabbed the Captain of the ship with a sheath-knife. It was given in evidence on the trial, that about 11 o'clock on the night of the 13th inst., the said J. Williams followed the Captain on to the poop of the vessel, and on refusing to go forward, Captain Adams pushed him, on which the man drew a sheath-knife and deliberately stabbed the Captain about the body and abdomen, causing his bowels to protrude. Medical assistance from the British Consulate was at once procured, and for several days the wounded man's life was in danger, but we are now glad to say he is progressing favourably. The vessel under the chief officer's charge has gone on to Swatow, having left the Captain, I believe, under Dr. Watson's charge.

24th April, 1875.

The steam-ship *Foochow* from your port arrived here this morning, having made the fastest run on record—viz: two days twenty hours from Light-ship to Light-ship. She has over 5,000 packages on freight, a very large cargo for this port. The weather has been very wet and stormy, and several cargo-boats laden with native produce have come to grief in the harbour in consequence. Native produce of all kinds is very plentiful, and consequently very low in price. A good export business has been done, over fifty foreign vessels having loaded and cleared since the opening of the port. H.M.S. *Midge* left here for your port on the 15th inst., having taken on trial some thirty tons native coal, and we are anxious to have her report upon its steam properties, as some excellent native coal can be obtained here at prices considerably under those ruling at your port; the which if generally known would be appreciated by steam interests, as well as tend to develop the coal-mines distant about eighty miles from this. Five sailing vessels and the steam-ship *Foochow* in port; the latter leaving for Swatow on the 27th instant.—*Correspondent of Shanghai Courier.*

THE OUTBREAK OF CONVICTS AT SINGAPORE.

With reference to the recent outbreak of convicts at Singapore, Mr. Talbot, of the "Howard Association," writes to the press urging the necessity of adopting the "separate system." His letter says:—The statements respecting the convict outbreak at Singapore which have appeared in your own and other journals furnish another useful lesson on the inevitable evils of congregate prisons everywhere. In this particular case 700 men were massed together in companies, and so enabled to organise an outbreak, during which the governor was fatally stabbed, many warders wounded, and seventeen prisoners killed. It is attempted to place the blame upon the visiting justices. But these gentlemen are not in fault, but the radically mischievous system of associating criminals. Wherever this plan has been adopted outbreaks and moral corruption have ensued. Last month the Gibraltar convicts made an attack on their warders, and a guard was killed in the affray, and the men fired on. Last year a revolt occurred in the Missouri State Prison, United States, and a similar one broke out in the Jeffersonville Prison. A few weeks ago the Governor of Nebraska had to send a body of troops to suppress a convict insurrection in the local State Jail. In the English and Irish convict prisons also, as Portland, Dartmoor, Chatham, and Spike Island, murders and outbreaks have repeatedly taken place of late years. * * * Separate prisons are striking ly successful in their results of diminishing and restraining crime. The United States prisons are mostly congregate, and, in consequence, crime has terribly increased in America. In Italy also the prison directors are opposed to the separate system, and have largely introduced gang labour on public works. Hence it was stated in the Italian Parliament (February, 1875), by Signor Guala, that "the lamentable and serious fact of our constantly-increasing criminality is precisely owing to the cause of our prison system, and the population of Italian prisons has increased 50 per cent. in a few years." In Italy, as in England, convicts are, in the most praiseworthy manner, trained to useful labour; but in Italy (as in England, America, and Singapore) even praiseworthy industry cannot counterbalance the ruinous and perilous effects of gang contamination.

THE CASE OF THE "TALISMAN."

A letter from Lima in the *Cologne Gazette* says that the Peruvian prize court is now trying the case of the *Talisman*, the ship which brought Piérola and his companions under the English flag to kindle a revolution in Peru against the Government of President Pardo. The *Talisman* was captured on the 2nd of November last by the Peruvian ship *Huascar*, and the Englishmen who formed its crew are now in prison at Callao. They plead that the destination of the *Talisman* was Vancouver's Island, and that they knew nothing of the real object of her journey. M. Ureta, on the other hand, a Peruvian advocate who had been directed by the Government to report on the case, holds that the crew of the *Talisman* must be regarded simply as foreigners who have been captured by the lawful authorities while engaged in a piratical expedition, and that a criminal action may therefore be brought against the *Talisman* though it bore the English flag. He cites in support of this view the Walker affair in America, and several incidents of the Carlist war. The correspondent adds that the Peruvian Government is pursuing its researches in the valley of the Amazon and its tributaries. An expedition to the Moronа, which rises in the eastern chain of the Ecuatorian Andes, and after flowing in a south-easterly direction falls into the Paranon at Barranas, has just been successfully carried out under its auspices. This river was visited in 1836 by Captain Largua, who proceeded for 200 miles up stream, and was then obliged to turn back, owing, as was stated, to the insurmountable difficulties of the navigation. In 1873 Admiral Tucker attempted to penetrate still farther, and succeeded in reaching a point seventy miles higher up, at Quebrada de los Mayurinas; but he was of opinion that the upper part of the stream could not be reached with a steamer. In October, 1874, the Government fitted up two small steamers for a capable seaman, Emito Arana, who had already gained valuable experience on the Ucayal river under Tucker, and directed him thoroughly to inquire into the practicability of navigating the Morona. Arana succeeded, after fourteen days' journey, in overcoming all difficulties, and proceeded 150 miles beyond the point reached by Tucker. Here he found that the Morona is formed by two streams—the Manyonias and the Cuanlima—which unite at the island of Rivi-Aguero. Arana describes the river here as flowing calmly between low banks, on which are built the ranches of the Indians, who are peaceful agriculturists. Lower down there are no settlements on the banks, owing to the frequent inundation. These Indians belong to the tribe of the Pimenas and Ayulis, and expressed a strong wish to become Christians.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Disturbances in Morelos are threatened in consequence of the raising of irregular levies for the army.

THE DISPUTE IN THE TEA TRADE.

The following conditions have been finally agreed to between importers and dealers. It will be observed that these terms apply only to weighed teas. For sale of unweighed tea terms must be for the present specially agreed on in each case. It is probable that on the arrival of the new teas this question will have a speedy solution.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1.—The highest bidder to be the purchaser, and any dispute that may arise to be settled by the selling broker.

2.—Brokers must declare in writing their principals (to be approved by the selling brokers) within two days after the purchase, or be held responsible; and those who may execute orders at this sale for parties not resident in London shall produce a known agent here, who shall undertake to complete the contract, in failure of which the broker so buying shall be held responsible; and if any broker shall purchase for any person or persons under age, he shall be held responsible. In the case of teas sold for cash, the buying broker to be held responsible.

3.—Every person who shall be declared the highest bidder shall pay to the selling broker the following deposit, viz.: £1 per chest, £4 per lot of half-chests, and £2 per lot of small boxes, on all descriptions, excepting Imperial and Gunpowder, and on them £1 deposit per chest and half-chest, and £4 per lot of small boxes, at the time of sale, if demanded, or on the Saturday following the day of sale, or on the delivery of the weight notes; the remainder of the purchase-money to be paid on or before the nearest Friday occurring after the expiration of three calendar months from the date of contract. Interest at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum will be allowed on payment of the deposit, and on the remainder from the day of payment to the prompt day. The tea to be taken by the buyers at the customs weight, and to be delivered in bond, with customs tare. Draught as usual.

4.—The weight notes to be ready for delivery within seven working days from the date of sale, or the buyer to have the option of refusing to accept such lot or lots for which he cannot obtain the weight notes, upon giving declaration to that effect to the selling broker at the expiration of the seven working days. Missing packages, if not more than 5 per cent., are exempted from this condition, and are to be taken by the buyer at the original price and prompt if tendered within fourteen working days from date of contract.

5.—No allowance will be made on account of any damage, rubbish, false package, or unequal goodness, found or alleged to be found, after the goods have been taken from the warehouses.

6.—All teas sold at this sale to be at the risk of the sellers until the prompt day, unless paid for previously; but only to the extent of market value. In the event of non-delivery by loss from fire, the contract for such portion to be void, and the deposit paid to be returned. Rent to commence from the prompt day.

7.—Lot money to the selling broker as usual.

8.—If any buyer shall fail to comply with the above conditions, the vendors shall be at liberty to resell the teas, either by public or private sale; the deficiency, if any, with interest of money, from the prompt day—warehouse rent, and all other charges and damages of every kind, to be chargeable to such defaulter, and be recoverable against him at law.

WOMEN IN THE EAST.

The emancipation of Eastern women cannot be long delayed, judging from the alacrity with which, in direct contradiction of the popular impression of the conservative tendencies of the sex, they seize any opportunity of obtaining some measure of liberty. A correspondent at Damascus, who forwards an account to the *Levant Herald* of the arrival in that city of Hamdi Pasha, the new Governor-General of the province, relates that when his Excellency rode into the town, preceded by sixteen women of the harem, it was observed that these ladies permitted their eyes and noses to be seen, and adds the new arrivals had not passed five minutes before the Damascene women who had come out to see the spectacle closely veiled were modifying the arrangement of their yashmaks with the same agreeable result. The nose is, doubtless, an important feature, and the incident described is peculiarly suggestive of this fact, since it is evident that the progressive movement initiated by the wives of Hamdi Pasha would have been antedated by many years had not the strongest-minded lady who ever sat on the throne of Turkey possessed a *nez retroussé*. The Sultana Roxalana, though by no means deficient in self-assertion, knew better than to show her nose as an earnest of her intended appearance in the world of business and politics.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE SEVENTY THOUSAND BEGGARS IN PARIS.

Begging is still forbidden by law, but nowhere is it encouraged as in Paris. The police have at length observed this growing scandal, and have reported on it. According to their figures there are seventy thousand beggars. Up to six years a child engaged in this occupation should make about two francs a day, boys and girls together. Beyond that age girls have a marked advantage. From eight to thirteen they will account for half-a-crown to four shillings, on an average. "Mothers of a starving family" count four shillings the minimum of their deserts, and often make double of that. Male beggars fall far behind, unless of exceptional ability. They seldom gain more than the wages of a hardworking man, say half-a-crown to four shillings. The exceptions, however, are actually alleged to a swindle worthy souls to the amount of forty to fifty shillings a day. The instance is given of a blind man dwelling at Passy, who contracts for his board at £1 per diem, wines not included; for he owns a cellar, and a good one. It appears that in Paris a parent who sends his children out to beg expects of each about 1s. 3d. besides food which the child may beg, buy, or steal. Last week, on the Boulevard du Temple, a shivering wretch was taken by the police, who found on him nearly 44s. in copper, supposed to be his receipts for the day. The report gives certain papers and memoranda, of a sort to which we are not quite unused in England, whereby methodical rascals regulate their daily "turn." Thus, on the 8th of each month a certain lady may be relied on for 2f. N.B.—Make yourself as clean as possible. At noon, if an equal regard be paid to *tenue*, the chocolate-maker will probably give half-a-franc. Workmen leaving their business may be drawn to the amount of one franc. At 3 p.m., M. Seine till present a franc to jewellers out of work. And so on. The 8th of the month ought to furnish about 11s; the 9th, equally marked out, is more profitable—14s. The beggar from whom these notes were taken appears to have an income of about 12s. 6d. a day.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Butler's Island, Darien, February 23rd, 1875:—"I send you a few more brief notes of the political state of this country. This country is fast drifting into Imperialism, and if the President is allowed to have his own way much longer we shall have an Emperor Ulysses more despotic and arrogant than any Emperor in Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Nevada farmer has been having trouble with some of his relations. He had five homely and bad-tempered daughters, and getting a report in circulation that he had a large quantity of gold and silver bullion buried in his cellar, the daughters were soon all married, and now their husbands threaten to lynch the old man.

A correspondent states that the large landed properties in the Rhenish Provinces, which were left by the late Sir John Sutton, an Englishman, for Roman Catholic purposes, were transferred a few days ago to the Prince von Löwenstein-Wertheim, as ostensible proprietor, with a view, it is believed, to prevent their eventual sequestration by the State.

At a large meeting at the Standard Theatre for the advocacy of temperance it was announced that Mr. John Hilton had been re-elected President of the London Temperance Union, that 200,000 persons had attended the weekly meetings in the Standard Theatre, and that 1,400 temperance pledges had been taken during the year. An appeal was made for funds to employ a missionary.

The *Brazil and River Plate Mail* says:—"A very superior bed of coal has been discovered in the province of Rio Grande do Sul by the manager of the Las Jeronymo Coal Mines. The coal is alleged to be quite equal to best English quality. Orders have been taken for the verification of this report, and it is clear that the finding of such first-class coal would be of immense profit to Brazil."

Despatches published at New York state that Mexican incursions and outrages have recommenced on the Rio Grande. A post-office has been plundered and burned out, and several farms were ravaged. The United States troops were not in sufficient force to be able to prevent these outrages, but the Washington Government has now ordered immediate steps to be taken to chastise the raiders.

At the meeting on the 1st ult. of the committee of the Liverpool Licensed Victuallers' Association the secretary (Captain Berry) announced that he had received a donation of five guineas to the trade fund from a "publican," "that sum being the extra profit derived through the visit of Messrs. Moody and Sankey to Liverpool." The secretary's announcement was greeted with loud laughter, followed by applause.

At the Hull Petty Sessions recently, Henry Charles Martel, tobacconist, who did not appear, was convicted of having illegally manufactured cigars, and also of having on his premises lime-tree leaves to be used in adulteration. He was fined £200 for each offence. Some cigars purchased of him were found to be made up of 74 per cent. of lime-tree leaves, 4 per cent. of gunpowder, 11.87 per cent. of tobacco, and the rest of paper coloured to imitate tobacco.

At a meeting of the guardians of St. Saviour's Union, London, a few days ago, a report was read from the medical officer stating that a man named Duncan Livingstone—a nephew of Dr. Livingstone—had been removed from St. George's Workhouse to the Lunatic Asylum at Wandsworth. The man, it appeared, had been recently admitted into the workhouse on the application of his wife, and on examination by the medical officer was pronounced insane.

The *Bien Public* mentions a rumour that the Emperor of Brazil proposes to abdicate in favour of his daughter, the Comtesse d'Eu. It is added that, after having resigned the crown, his Majesty will make a tour in Europe, and then go to reside in the United States. This information is said to be derived from private intelligence, on it is stated that the Emperor finds himself hopelessly a variance with his Parliament on ecclesiastical questions, and prefers to resign his authority before meeting the deputies.

After years of absence in America, William Hoskin arrived the other day at Camborne to rejoin his family, who eagerly awaited him. He reached and rapidly entered the house, but when in the passage he fell back dead. Excitement had killed him, and his family received a corpse. An equally sudden but less untoward death occurred recently on board H.M.'s *Britannia*. A petty officer named Doney said to his shipmates that he should go ashore. He went below to prepare, and within three minutes he was dead.

Whilst we in England are thinking out the problem of painless slaughtering by the use of carbonic acid gas or anæsthetics, the Italians are literally "taking the bull by the horns," and by the use of "Brunean's Mask" are putting the animals out of their misery quickly and painlessly. Senator Magliano, of Florence, president of the Società Protettrice degli Animali, has announced his intention to introduce a measure for the compulsory use of Brunean's invention into the abattoirs of the city.—*The Sanitary Record.*

A clever trick was practised on the night of St. Patrick's Day by Father Nugent, a well-known Catholic priest, in Liverpool. An entertainment was given in the League Hall, Liverpool, in celebration of St. Patrick's Day, to about 3,000 persons. When all had assembled, Father Nugent gave orders to close and lock all the doors, and all means of exit were accordingly kept shut until after 11 o'clock, the time at which the public-houses close. Father Nugent is a great promoter of temperance organizations in that town.

Mr. B. J. Lee, of Manchester, who was formerly a "medium," delivered a lecture in the Temperance Hall, Barnsley, some time since, in which he exposed spiritualism. At the close of the lecture certain questions were asked, and in answer to one, Mr. Lee stated that Dr. Kenealy was a spiritualist. In consequence of this statement, one of the admirers of Dr. Kenealy wrote to that gentleman, and received the following reply: "I can assure you I am no spiritualist, and that those persons who make such statements are infamous liars."

M. Michel Chevalier, in accepting the invitation of the President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to attend the annual meeting of that body and a banquet afterwards, writes:—"It will be a great satisfaction to be amongst a circle of men so enlightened as the members of the Chamber of Commerce. We shall have a common feeling to promote the great cause of Free Trade, which is, I must confess, imperilled at present, perhaps more by ignorance than by selfishness. In my humble opinion ignorance is the greatest enemy of civilization."

The *Meuse*, referring to the elevation of Mgr. Deschamps, Archbishop of Malines, to the dignity of Cardinal, says that in 1839 a similar honour was paid to Belgium, as Mgr. Sterckx received the cardinal's hat, and the Catholics, being then in power as now, allowed the new Church dignitary an extraordinary credit of 45,000fr. for the expenses of his installation, and increased his yearly stipend by 9,000fr., so as to make it 30,000fr. That measure, adopted without the legislative authority, was severely attacked. Probably, adds the *Meuse*, not less will be done for Mgr. Deschamps.

The *Madras Mail* writes: In one of our southern sanitaria during the Christmas holidays, the resident missionary sent his watch round one Sunday with a list of the names of the parties who were to see it to regulate their own watches, so as to ensure punctuality in church. Three strange gentlemen, mistaking the worthy parson's meaning, and prompted by the charity peculiar to the season, put their names in the list for "two tickets each," and added a memorandum asking when "the raffle would come off." The missionary's horror on receiving back the list may be better imagined than described.

Energetic protests are being received from all Swedish and Norwegian places whence timber is exported against an erroneous report of the French Consul at Christiania, addressed to the French Government and by it communicated to the French Chambers of Commerce. The protests are directed against what are termed most injurious statements respecting an alleged excess in the felling of trees, and an approaching crisis in the Swedo-Norwegian timber trade. The fact is that the felling this year has been most materially reduced in comparison with former years; that the stocks on hand are not larger than usual; and that there exists not the least fear of a crisis.

The Washington *Chronicle* says of ex-President Johnson: "He looks about ten years younger than he did last October. His face wears a happier and more placid expression than it did then. The thickly gathering lines about the eyes that used to give his face the appearence of being covered with corrugated sheet iron, have all been smoothed out by the touch of success; and the harsh compress of the lips that constant struggle had made habitual has softened down into an expression that hardly bespeaks the firmness of the old man, even when best natured and most yielding. His form is as erect as ever, his step quick and firm as a boy's, his shoulders still suggest that they might have been laid out with a carpenter's square, and, except the silvery hair curls gracefully about his round combative head, there is nothing in his person to tell the story of his trials and tribulations, nor anything to suggest that his eventful life has passed its prime."

EXPECTED SCARCITY OF WOOD IN THE INDIAN TEA DISTRICTS.

A question which is beginning to force itself on planters in this district, and which will become of more urgent moment every year, is what is to be done when the available supply of wood ceases, or the price becomes so high as to practically force its use in the manufacture of tea being given up? The same question is arising in all the Indian tea-producing districts. Wood is required for drying the tea (in the shape of charcoal), and it may be roughly estimated that it requires an equal weight of charcoal for every pound of tea packed, that is to say, three maunds of wood for every maund of tea sent away from the factories. In addition to this present enormous yearly consumption, and which in the natural course of events must increase rapidly each year, there is the consumption of wood in keeping up steam to drive the numerous engines at work in the district, the wood used in the construction of tea-boxes, in building, and for firewood. Within the last few years the price of wood of all kinds, and consequently of charcoal, has been going up rapidly, and, even at the present relatively high prices, wood cannot be easily obtained. With respect to wood for tea-boxes, Darjeeling is unfavourably situated in comparison to Cachar and Assam, because these districts can obtain their boxes from Calcutta at a nominal freight by steamer; and even if the Northern Bengal Railway were completed, it is doubtful whether it could deliver boxes at the terminus for the same rate that the river steamers do.

Then whether coal will ever be obtained in this district at a cheap rate is a question which must be left for future solution, and even if it could be delivered at the several factories at a price which would admit of its being used for firing tea, it is certain that it never could be employed for that purpose with the present system of drying. What planters have to do is to prevent the enormous and unnecessary waste at present in vogue when land is cleared for cultivation, and to plant trees on whatever land they can spare. The planting of trees would increase the value of property very much, and a few years hence would in a great measure render many of them independent of wood and charcoal contractors.—*Darjeeling News.*

THE HEALTH OF JEWS.

No problem in sociology is more interesting than that of the position and characteristics of the Jewish race. Attention has lately been called to some of their special social relationships in an article in the *Jewish Chronicle*. Amongst the interesting facts mentioned is that the proportion of male children born is greater than among the Christians in the same localities. The excess of male births among the Jews is said to amount to 18 per cent., while among Christians it is only 6½ per cent. Nevertheless, if all ages are compared, there is a much greater excess of Jewish females than among the Christian population, and this seems due to the greater longevity of that sex among the Jews. The health of Jews is, as a rule, remarkably good. They suffer in a very slight degree from hereditary diseases and from prevailing epidemics. Dr. Stallard pointed out years ago their immunity from scrofula. No doubt their intermarriage, the race being pure, has some influence in excluding extraneous sources of hereditary disease. There freedom from prevailing epidemics has frequently been observed, and has been recorded with reference to plague, typhus, intermittent fevers, dysentery, and cholera, and no doubt it is to be ascribed in great measure to the greater care with which they observe some hygienic precautions. Their poor are not, however, remarkably cleanly in their habits, and suffer much from such diseases as ophthalmia and many skin diseases. The average longevity of Jews is asserted to be, in consequence of various causes, greater than that of Christians by about five years. If this fact be substantiated by wide and careful statistical information, it is of great importance with regard to life insurance, and Jews should be admitted at a more favourable rate than Christians. No doubt this greater longevity is in part due to the great care which Jews exercise over their children, their poor, and their infirm. Among the Jews these rarely escape careful tending, whereas among the rest of the population they are too often allowed by neglect to become the prey of disease and death. Another cause, to which no small influence must be ascribed, is the circumstance that the callings of Jews are rarely such as involve great hazard to life. The occupations which involve the largest mortality—publicans, butchers, bakers, miners, labourers among dangerous machinery—are never followed by Jews, because incompatible with the due observance of their Sabbath. They follow occupations which allow them freedom, and as a rule choose some department of trade. This alone will go a long way towards explaining their comparative longevity, the average life of tradesmen being about ten years longer than the labourer in large towns.—*The Lancet.*

The value of Fiji as a coaling and provisioning depôt for her Majesty's ships engaged in Australian waters has, we learn from a correspondent on the station, been fully recognised by the commodore, and there is some probability of establishing such stores at Levuka, should the Government approve of the same.—*The Globe.*

From Cuba intelligence reaches the New York papers that incendiarism continues to be practised by the insurgents. General Valmaseda has issued a proclamation stating that within the last two months they have burned forty plantations and several settlements. The general urges all to unite in a supreme effort to vanquish the insurrection and save society in the colony.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

17TH MAY, EVENING.

The drug market continues in a depressed state. The following may be taken as the ruling prices:—New Patna at $586½ cash, sellers, stock 1,325 chests; Old Patna, $605 cash, sellers, stock 145 chests; New Benares $560 cash, sellers, stock 570 chests; Old Benares, $565 to $570 cash, and 1 chest sold at $570, stock 7 chests; Malwa $560 cash, and $565 on credit, stock 550 chests.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1½ to 4/1¼
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sigh..... 4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 223
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 223½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—$22 per cent. discount.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$50 per share premium, nominal.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$900 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 79 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$180 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$480 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$142 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$155 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—57½ per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—8 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 70 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$57½ per cent. discount.

SALES ON MAY 17TH, 1875.

As reported by Chinese.

Saigon Rice, 2,700 piculs, at $1.50, by Wo-tai to local trader.

American Flour, 50 lbs., 500 bags, at $1.18, by Kwan-yue-yee to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 96 bags, at $7.20, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

Gypsum, 800 piculs, at $1.03, by Tung-shong-yue to travelling trader.

Fungus, 20 bags, at $34.00, by Tung-shong-yue to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $9.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $80.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Sapanwood, 800 piculs, at $2.50, by Wo-hing to travelling trader.

Wood Oil, 20 packages, at Tls. 6.1.0.0, by Kin-foong to travelling trader.

White Sugar, 143 bags, at $5.40, by Yue-hing to local trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Deucalion (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 29th inst.
Do.	Denbighshire	Williams	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch
NEW YORK	Pyrmont		Whampoa	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	William H. Besse	Wm. H. Besse	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	McNear	D. A. Carter	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Champion of the Seas	R. S. Wilson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	China (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 1st prox. at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Oceanic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On or about 7th prox.
Do. Do.	Belgic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On or about 4th July.
Do. Do.	Gaelic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On or about 1st Aug.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Lombardy (str.)	Gillson		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 22nd inst. at noon.
Do. BRISBANE, &c.	Normanby (str.)	Park	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
S'PORE, PENANG, & CALTA	China (str.)	T. S. Gardner	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
Do. Do. Do.	Cassandra (str.)	Langer	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
MANILA	Delia		Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Balbina	Miranda	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Esmeralda (str.)	Thebaud		A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do	Elmy (str.)	Blanco	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	On 21st inst. at 5 P.M.
ILOILO *via* MANILA	Gravina	Pico	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Menzaleh (str.)	Pasqualini	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	Djemnah (str.)	Flambeau	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at 4 P.M.
Do.	Zimbesi (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Altona (str.)	K. Hore	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	On 20th inst. at noon.
FOOCHOW	Nyassa (str.)	Garrock		A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 23rd inst. at 10 A.M.
Do. Do. TAKAO, &c.	Hai-Loong (str.)	Abbott	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.

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For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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THE Company's Steamship
"MENZALEH,"
Captain Pasquilini, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA
TO-DAY, the 18th inst., at 10 A.M.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
737 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamer
"CHINA,"
T. S. Gardner, Commander, will leave this for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
9d 708 Hongkong, 10th May, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"CASSANDRA,"
Capt. Langer, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
8d 711 Hongkong, 11th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"DJEMNAH,"
Captain Flambeau, will be despatched for SHANGHAI
TO-DAY, the 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
738 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAKAO, AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship
"HAILOONG,"
Captain Abbott, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at Noon.
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FOR MANILA (*Direct.*)

THE Steamship
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Captain Thebaud, expected to arrive from Amoy on the 19th instant, will leave for the above Port about 24 hours after arrival.
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tf 748 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE A 1 Clipper Ship
"NYASSA,"
Garrock, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
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"PYRMONT,"
having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this Port and Whampoa, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 594 Hongkong, 17th April, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship
"McNEAR,"
1,308 Tons Register, D. A. Carter, Commander, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 640 Hongkong, 29th April, 1875.

FOR ILOILO *via* MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig
"GRAVINA,"
Pico, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 744 Hongkong, 14th May, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"BALBINA,"
Captain Miranda, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
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will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mails.
A. McIVER.
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 13th May, 1875. [724

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALACCA"
will leave for the above place a few hours after the arrival of the *Zambesi* with the next English Mails.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 13th May, 1875. [725

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"DELIA,"
Captain Basozabal, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 709 Hongkong, 10th May, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

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R. S. Wilson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.
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OR
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FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Bark
"WILLIAM H. BESSE,"
1,027 Tons Register, Wm. H. Besse, Commander, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
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ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*LOMBARDY*," Captain GILLSON, with Her Majesty's Mails. Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 22nd May, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 21st May.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness of such declaration.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 8th May, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama on TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, May 15th, 1875.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES,
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE Steamers of this Company consisting of the full powered Iron Propellers, *OCEANIC, BELGIC,* and *GAELIC*, of 5,000 tons Capacity each, will commence the Trans-Pacific Service between Hongkong and San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, taking Cargo and Passengers as above.

The S.S. *OCEANIC*, due at this Port about 27th instant, will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on or about June 7th proximo.

The Steamships *BELGIC* and *GAELIC* will follow, and be despatched on or about July 4th and August 1st respectively.

For Freight or Passage, or any further information, apply to the Undersigned, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
702 Hongkong, May 8th, 1875.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as

Extracts.

SPRING.

Birds showering fairy music, take their flight
Adown these beechen groves of tender green;
And where those bars of sunshine intervene,
Dance in their golden rays the wind-flowers light.

Each nazy winding of the wood is bright
With primrose clumps and "alleluias"—soon
Through the dead leaves where last year's flowers have bloom,
And perfumed undergrowth of woodruff white.

So from dark days of sorrow overpast
Blossoms of Faith and Charity may spring,
So hearts from cold despair and doubt, at last
May rise and sing songs of trustful gladness sing.
Earth's days are not all bright, for 'tis not heaven,
Nor wholly gloom to whom that hope is given.

—*Quiver.*

THE FAT MISSIONARY.

It was all in a fore-and-aft schooner,
That he sailed to that far countree.
And, according to Captain Simmonson,
It was beautiful for to see
How warmly those heathens welcomed him,
And how gratefy they seemed to be.
And how, in their simple, innocent way,
They patted him, now on his knee,
And now on his cheek, and now on his chin,
And, in short, made only too free
With the Reverend Oleus Bacon
As was sent upon a mision
To the islands near Fejee.

But I have an affidavit,
Captain Simmonson took afore me,
(And Simmonson is a Christian man),
How standin' that night on his lee,
And a squaring up his canvas,
All ready to put to sea,
He noticed a fire on the island,
As was burnin' remarkably free;
But he had no idea those devils
Were making a fricasee
Of the Reverend Oleus Bacon
As was sent upon a mision
To the islands near Fejee.

But so it turned out; and therefore I say
As Simmonson said to me,
If the Board of Foreign Missions
Had any eyes for to see,
They'd never have sent a man out there
A missionary for to be,
The make of whose person was tempting
In the very last degree;
Or one as was anyways bulgy at all,
Still less one as bulgy as he;
This Reverend Oleus Bacon
As was sent upon a mision
To the islands near Fejee.

—*Alta.*

A LINK BETWEEN HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Blessed be the little children who make up so unconsciously for our life-disappointment. How many couples, mutually unable to bear each other's faults, or to forbear the causes of irritation, find solace for their pain in these golden links which still continue to unite them! On that they are one. There they can really repose. Those fragile props keep them from quite sinking disheartened by life's roadside. How often has a little hand drawn amicably together two else unwilling ones, and made them see how bright and blessed earth may become in pronouncing that little word—"*Forgive.*"

MARK TWAIN ON CHAMBERMAIDS.

Against all chambermaids, of whatsoever age or nationality, I launch the curse of bachelordom. They put your boots into inaccessible places. They chiefly enjoy depositing them as far under the bed as the wall will permit. They always put the matchbox in some other place. They hunt up a new place for it every day, and put a bottle or other perishable glass thing where the box stood before. This will disgust you. They like that. No matter where you put anything, they won't let it stay there. They will take it and move it the first chance they get. And they use more hair oil than any six men. They keep always coming to make your bed before you get up, thus destroying your rest and inflicting agony upon you, but after you get up they don't come any more till the next day.

LADY ARABELLA DENNY AND HER PERSECUTOR.

She was married young to a neighbouring gentleman, one of the oldest family among the English-Irish, a very good sort of man, uninformed and ignorant, but who had a brother, Sir—Denny, a coward, a savage, and a fool, who set himself to make her life unhappy. She knew that if she complained, or even told her husband, it would make an irreconcilable breach between the two brothers, and therefore she could not reconcile it to her principles. She told me, however, that, finding she could not endure his brutality, and that her nerves began to fail her, she had recourse to the following stratagem. She determined to learn privately to fire a pistol. When she had practised sufficiently to become a very good shot, she prevailed upon him, without letting him into the secret, to accompany her to the retired spot where she practised, and showed him how dexterous she had become, telling him at the same time that she suffered so much from his brutality that, if he did not alter his behaviour, she was determined to apply the skill she had obtained by coming behind him, of by the surest means she could invent, his ill-usage having made her regardless as to her own life. After this conversation he immediately changed his manner, and never afterwards gave her the least trouble.—*Life of Lord Shelburne.*

SPYING THE LAND IN ALSACE.

In that very year we were visited by great gangs of woodcutters from the Palatinate, from Bavaria, and even farther off still; mostly tall well-built men, carrying a bag slung over their shoulders, and with brass-buttoned gaiters on their legs; fellows who asserted they were going to Niederwiller, Luneville, and Toul to work at cutting down trees. They passed by us in great numbers together, carrying their jackets suspended from the handles of their axes over their shoulders. These men all got a bottle of wine in passing. They were jolly fellows. They filled our room with tobacco-smoke from their long pipes with porcelain bowls; making all sorts of inquiries, getting all the information out of us they could, and all the while laughing, eating, and drinking just as if they had nothing in the world to do but to enjoy life. Of course I was glad to see them. It was good for business. I remember a circumstance which happened at that time, and which shows how blind were we men of the people, who have no notion of what is going on within fifty miles of us, and trust to the Government without asking any troublesome questions. I am ashamed even now when I think of it, for were we not all that time ridiculing people who could see a little farther than ourselves, and were warning us to be on our guard? One day our house was full of men from the town and our own neighbourhood; a few of these foreigners were mixed up with them. Drinking and talking were going on together at a great rate, and one of those big Bavarians, with red beard and moustaches, standing before the window, was exclaiming, "Well, this is a fine country! What splendid fir trees! What do you call those old ruins up there? and have you got a name for that little wood? and don't I see a path winding up there to the right? And there's a pass among the rocks. Your country seems full of fruit-trees; and what a beautiful fall there is down to the river! Yours is a rich country, full of fine vegetation. Isn't there a church-tower just behind that little wood? What do you call that snug little village?" I was proud to see this tall fellow raving about the beauty of our country, and I told him everything he wanted to know.—*Brigadier Frederic.*

MANNERS OF THE OLDEN TIME.

In my time, at Devizes, when families visited each other, the men were shown upstairs to the men, the women to the women. The men immediately sat down to wine or beer, and when they had done sent to fell the women. Several of the best gentlemen, members for the county, drank nothing but beer.—*Life of Lord Shelburne.*

THE VIOLET.

The *Sport*, speaking of this flower as the symbol of one of the political parties in France, narrates the following:—The adoption of the emblem dates from the first years of the Restoration, and was due to an inspiration of Mdlle. Mars, the celebrated actress of the Théâtre-Français. She was a Bonapartist, and did not disguise her opinions, so that shortly before the Hundred Days, while playing in a new piece, she appeared with a bouquet of those flowers in her bosom. The incident caused great excitement in consequence of the recollection attached to the violet, which was in season when Napoleon returned from Elba, at the end of March, and the population of Paris at once associated the flower in the homage with which they welcomed the return of the exile. The day after the arrival of the Emperor in Paris every buttonhole was decked with it, and ladies wore it in their waistbands and in their bonnets. That circumstance was the starting-point of the political meaning of the violet, but the bold manifestation of Mdlle. Mars fixed the meaning of the symbol.

A BUGLE BLAST SAVES A SHIP.

Some thirty years ago on my homeward voyage from Bremen, in a sailing ship, for New York, with German passengers, after clearing the channel of England we selected twelve to fourteen men who were musicians. One of them was expert with the bugle.

After crossing the Banks of Newfoundland, just clear of them, a dense fog prevailing, it being near midnight, I called up the German bugler and requested him to blow a loud blast, to see if any vessels were near. The first blow was on the starboard bow. On listening a moment a loud echo was distinctly heard from the direction the bugle was pointed. The bugle was then turned to other parts of the ship, but no echo was heard.

Fearing all was not right the ship was stopped for the night, with the main topsail aback. In the morning, as the sun arose, lo and behold, as the fog lifted an enormous island of ice, about two and half miles from the ship, in the direction the echo came from when the bugle was blown. Through the Providence of God and the German's bugle, the ship and all on board were saved.

Again, on another voyage, running into Boston bay in a dense fog, a long fog-horn was blown pointed to the north-west, when a loud echo came back. On blowing the horn, pointed it in another direction, no echo was heard. On sending a sailor aloft on the topgallant yard, he looked over the fog bank and saw Cape Ann very plain. I also saw it, and settled it in my mind that in thick weather and fog a long fog-horn would detect any object near the ship. Various times I have used it with the same results. Again, it may not be generally known that oil cast upon the waters before a boat is lowered to rescue the shipwrecked at sea, will wonderfully quiet the rough and troubled waters (look into your Bible).

Again, on leaving a sinking ship at sea take a can of fish or olive oil in the boats; a great spoonful taken all round twice a day will allay thirst, and is food and drink. A little cast into the sea will quiet the waters when the boats, with two oars out, will keep ther from the breaking seas until some passing ship heaves in sight and picks them up.

HAZLITT.

The best, indeed, of Hazlitt's criticisms—if the word may be so far extended—are his criticisms of living men. The criticism of contemporary portraits called the *Spirit of the Age* is one of the first of those series which have now become popular, as it is certainly one of the very best. The descriptions of Bentham, and Godwin, and Coleridge, and Horne Tooke are masterpieces in their way. They are, of course, unfair; but that is a part of their charm. One would no more take for granted Hazlitt's valuation of Wordsworth than Timon's judgment of Alcibiades. Hazlitt sees through coloured glasses, but his vision is not the less penetrating. The vulgar satirist is such a one as Hazlitt somewhere mentioned who called Wordsworth a dunce. Hazlitt was quite incapable of such a solecism. He knew, nobody better, that a telling caricature must be a good likeness. If he darkens the shade, and here and there exaggerates an ungainly feature, we still know that the shade exists and that the feature is not symmetrical. De Quincy reports the saying of some admiring friend of Hazlitt, who confessed to a shudder whenever Hazlitt used his habitual gesture of placing his hand within his waistcoat. The hand might emerge armed with a dagger. Whenever, said the same friend (Heaven preserve us from our friends!) Hazlitt had been distracted for a moment from the general conversation, he looked round with a mingled air of suspicion and defiance as though some objectionable phrase might have evaded his censure in the interval. The traits recur to us when we read Hazlitt's descriptions of the men he had known. We seem to see the dark sardonic man, watching the faces and gestures of his friends, ready to take sudden offence at any affront to his cherished prejudices, and yet hampered by a kind of nervous timidity which makes him unpleasantly conscious of his own awkwardness. He remains silent, till somebody unwittingly contradicts his unspoken thoughts—the most irritating kind of contradiction to some people—and perhaps heaps indiscriminating praise on an old friend—a term nearly synonymous with an old enemy. Then the dagger suddenly flashes out, and Hazlitt strikes two or three rapid blows, aimed with unerring accuracy at the weak points of the armour which he knows so well. And then, as he strikes, a relenting comes over him; he remembers old days with a sudden gust of fondness, and puts a touch of scorn for his allies or himself. Coleridge may deserve a blow, but the applause of Coleridge's enemies awakes his self-reproach. His invective turns into panegyric, and he warms for a time into hearty admiration, which proves that his irritation arises from an excess, not from a defect, of sensibility; till finding that he has gone a little too far, he lets his praise slide into equivocal description, and with some parting epigram he relapses into silence. The portraits thus drawn are never wanting in piquancy nor in fidelity. Brooding over his injuries and his desertions, Hazlitt has pondered almost with the eagerness of a lover upon the qualities of his intimates. Suspicion, unjust it may be, has given keenness to his investigation. He has interpreted in his own fashion every mood and gesture. He has watched his friends as a courtier watches a royal favourite. He has stored in his memory, as we fancy, the good retorts which his shyness or unreadiness smothered at the propitious moment, and brings them out in the shape of a personal description. When such a man sits at our tables, silent and apparently self-absorbed, and yet shrewd and sensitive, we may well be afraid of the dagger though it may not be drawn till after our death, and may write memoirs instead of piercing flesh. And yet Hazlitt is no mean assassin of reputations; nor is his enmity as a rule more than the seamy side of friendship. Gifford, indeed, and Croker, "the talking potato," are treated as outside the pale of human rights.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE AND THE SAUSAGE LINKS.

Lord Melcombe told me several things about Sir Robert Walpole. He said he was inconceivably coarse and low mannered. He gave me an instance. When he went down with Sir Robert Walpole, which he frequently did, to Houghton, they were obliged to pass a bad common and were more than once benighted on it, which made him represent to Sir Robert how becoming it would be and how suitable to his rank to have flambeaux ready for such occasions. Sir Robert said he would give orders accordingly. The first time the circumstance occurred again, Lord Melcombe reminded Sir Robert Walpole. He stopped the coach and inquired of the servants for the *links*. They said they were in the coach; he then obliged them both to get out in a cold dark night, but the links he obtained were some links of sausages. Such was the vulgarity of Sir Robert's diction and habits that he used the phraseology of Drury Lane and Covent Garden, and called the lights *links*, which the stupidity of the servants interpreted "links of sausages."—*Life of Lord Shelburne.*

Mr. John Ruskin has abandoned railroads on account of a narrow escape from an accident, and now travels in special carriages. A recent trip cost him $350. If his coach should upset doubtless he would go on foot.

Insurances.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	115,000
And Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris Capital	1,400,000
And with French Company, Paris, do.	1,000,000
Aggregate Capital	$3,515,000

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents—HONGKONG AND CHINA,

WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of:—

40 per cent. on Risks East of Singapore.
And 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.

1043 Hongkong, 1st April 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. R. MORGAN, *Agent.*

1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents..... ¾ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents..... ¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents..... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month..... ½ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months..... ¾ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ¾ "
Above 6 months..... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office.*

1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 835

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1058 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co

tf 1383 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 %, on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 17th May, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24 per 400lbs.		$95.00 a $112.00
" 28 a 32 "	"	112.50 a 118.00
" 38 a 42 "	"	118.00 a 133.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs.	per piece	$1.70 a 1.60
8 lbs	"	2.00 a 2.05
8½ lbs	"	2.15 a 2.28
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.15 a 2.28
64 a 66 "	"	2.50 a 2.60
68 a 80 "	"	2.80 a 3.45
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.40 a 2.45
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.65 a 2.75
AMERICAN DRILL, 30 yards	"	2.67 a 2.80
" 40 "	"	3.70 a 3.90
GREY T-CLOTH, 24 yds. 2 38 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.75 a 2.10
24 " 2 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.10 a 2.15
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.64 a 3.68
DYED BROCADS Do.	"	3.70 a 3.80
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.70 a 5.85
SHEETS	"	1.80 a 1.80
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.75
" Brown	"	0.60 a 0.60
" Red	"	0.70 a 0.74
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch	per yard	0.18 a 0.15
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.18 a 0.19
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.24 a 0.20

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.78 a 0.70
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	9.15 a 9.30
" Assorted	"	8.70 a 8.80
HH Scarlet	"	9.00 a 9.05
" Assorted	"	8.60 a 8.70
CAMLETS, 88	"	18.50 a 17.00
88	"	18.00 a 18.50
8	"	18.70 a 19.00
BBB	"	19.50 a 20.00
LASTINGS, *DD*	"	15.50 a 16.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod	per picul	3.50 a 3.40
" Hoop	"	3.95 a 4.25
" Bar	"	3.50 a 3.55
" Wire	"	7.90 a 8.15
LEAD	"	7.50 a 7.60
STEEL, English	per tub.	5.40 a 5.50
" Swedish	"	5.65 a 5.70
TIN, Malacca	per picul	28.20 a 21.00
TIN PLATES	per box	7.75 a 8.05
SPELTER METAL	per picul	22.50 a 23.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	135.00 a —
" American	"	137.00 a —
SPELTER	"	7.25 a 7.30

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	13.50 a 14.00
" Ningpo	"	14.00 a 14.50
" Tientsin	"	13.50 a 14.00
" Tungchow	"	15.00 a 15.50
" Bengal	"	15.50 a 16.00
ALUM	"	1.50 a 1.75
SPERMACETI, white	"	4.30 a 4.40
" Black	"	3.32 a 3.55
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " No. 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.95 a 1.00
" mill cleaned	"	1.53 a 1.55
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.83 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.43 a 1.54
" African	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	5.75 a 6.20
COAL, ALCOAT	per ton	—
" English steam	"	11.50 a 12.50
" Sydney	"	9.50 a —
WINDOW GLASS	per box	3.20 a 3.30
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.		
SAPANG, Straits	per picul	5.40 a 5.80
" Banjar	"	4.10 a 4.20
PEPPER, White	"	17.50 a 18.00
" Black	"	11.50 a 11.80
BETEL NUTS	"	1.35 a 2.50
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar	"	4.10 a 4.30
" South Seas	"	15.00 a 16.00
SAPIN WOOD, Manila	"	1.70 a 2.20
" Siam	"	2.30 a 2.65
FLOUR, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.		5.04 a 5.20
" " of 100 lbs.		2.30 a 2.62
" California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.18 a 1.20
WHEAT, Tientsin	per picul	1.30 a 1.33
" California	"	2.25 a 2.35
SUGAR, Canton white, No. 3	"	6.70 a 7.15
" " Dk. Brown	"	5.50 a 5.80
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	— —
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.55
" Candy	"	8.75 a 8.38
CAMPHOR, packed	"	12.25 a 13.50
PEAS, White	"	1.70 a 1.78
" Green	"	2.75 a 2.87
" Black	"	1.75 a 1.81
" Yellow	"	1.65 a 1.67
MUSHROOMS	"	40.00 a 45.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	1.70 a 2.40
" Cut	"	3.50 a 3.75
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	10.00 a 12.50
" " " middle	"	7.65 a 8.10
" " " small	"	5.72 a 5.40
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.60 a 7.50
BEES WAX, Japan, White	"	11.50 a 12.50
" " Yahkow	"	29.50 a 31.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Altona	K. Hore	Span. str	269		Repairing
Cassandra	H. Langer	Ger. str	1179	Wm. Pustau & Co	Shanghai
China	T. S. Gardner	Brit. str	927	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
Djemnah	Flambeau	Fren. str	978	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Emuy	F. Blanco	Span. str	2422	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	222	Remedios & Co	
Feiwan		Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Glenfinlas	H. G. Wilcox	Brit. str		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Gunga	W. W. Piton	Brit. str	1405	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Foochow
Gwalior	Haselwood	Brit. str	870	Landstein & Co	
Hailoong	Abbott	Brit. str	1200	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Bonning	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Leonor		Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Little Orphan		Span. str	393		
Madagascar	Fehrmann	Brit. str	40	Capt. J. B. Benning	Repairing
Menzalah	Pasqualini	Ger. str	884	Siemssen & Co	
Montgomeryshire	Geo. Butlin	Fren. str	1008	Messageries Maritimes	Bangkok
Nankin	M. Brace	Brit. str	1147	Borneo Co., Limited	Yokohama
Normanby	Thos. Park	Brit. str	1830	Siemssen & Co	
Norna		Brit. str	1200	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Singapore, &c.
Pardo	Power	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
Pawtuxet		Brit. str	763	Melchers & Co	
Poyang §	Carroll	Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co.	Repairing
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	821	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Sorsogon	Lizarza	Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Stateman	J. Valient	Span. str	174	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
State of Virginia	Moodie	Brit. str	1209	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Saigon
Viking	R. S. Tannock	Brit. str	1600	Gilman & Co	
Yot-sai		Brit. str	1386	Melchers & Co	Shanghai
Yottung	J. Riddel	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
			323	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Albatros	P. Koppelman	Ger. bk	377	Melchers & Co	
A. E. Vidal	M. Angelbeck	Ger. bk	330	Siemssen & Co	
Avonmore	W. R. Corfield	Brit. sh	1260	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Balbina	T. G. Miranda	Span. bk	501	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Manila
Bridgetown	E. W. Crisp	Brit. bk	358	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Chefoo
Britain's Pride	Ratsey	Brit. bg	178	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
C. of the Seas	Wilson	Brit. sh	1946	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Carl Ritter	H. C. Lansen	Ger. bk	596	Siemssen & Co	
Catherine Marden	W. Marden	Brit. sch	287	Taylor & Thompson	
Cito	Oberg	Ger. bk		Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Civiale	Brook	Ger. bk	390	Siemssen & Co	
Colombo	P. F. Heuer	Brit. bk	384	Aug. Heard & Co	
Delia	E. de Basozabal	Span. bk	386	Remedios & Co	Manila
Denbighshire	Williams	Brit. bk	482	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Diane	Chourretto	Fren. sh	711	Landstein & Co	
Diamant	F. L. Ackemann	Ger. bk	296	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Edward James	T. J. Forbes	Amr. bk	528	Rozario & Co	
Ellsworth	W. Wass	Amr. bk	1853	Siemssen & Co	
Foochow	Hochreuter	Siam. bk	300	Chinese	
Gesine Brons	E. Stegmann	Ger. bk	430	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Gravina	F. Pico	Span. bg	246	Remedios & Co	Manila
Highlander	Willcomb	Amr. sh	1352	Master	
Hongkong	Frendenberg	Siam. sh	636	Yuen Fat Hong	
H. & L.	E. Estarico	Fren. bg	247	Carlowitz & Co	
Ino	Barzau	Ger. bk	353	Siemssen & Co	
Johann Smidt	H. Eohkar	Ger. bk	434	Wieler & Co	
Kate Waters	John Howard	Brit. bk	580	Rozario & Co	
Livingstone	Maak	Ger. bk	522	Melchers & Co	
Malvina	H. Kluge	Ger. bk	434	Wieler & Co	
Mariner	T. Legender	Brit. bk	340	Rozario & Co	Chefoo
Marmion	F. W. Jordan	Amr. bk	823	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Marquis of Argyle	Wm. McKeon	Brit. bk	500	Rozario & Co	
McNeur	D. A. Carter	Amr. sh	1303	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Minna	Thusen	Ger. bk	452	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Nadeshda	Hartman	Dan. sch	185	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
Nautilus	C. Blockley	Brit. bk	243	E. Schellhass & Co	
Novelty	D. M. Limmer	Brit. bk	376	Russell & Co	
Nyassa	W. S. Garroch	Brit. sh	799	A. MacG. Heaton	Foochow
Rance	Grielen	Fren. bk	550	Chinese	
St. Andrews Castle	D. Malcolm	Brit. bk	635	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Sophie	E. Jones	Brit. bk	470	Meyer, Alabor & Co	
Sumatra	Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Captain	Flensborg
Talee	M. Hoffmann	Ger. bk	342	Siemssen & Co	Zoroya
Teresa	E. Barcelo	Span. bk	261	Siemssen & Co	
Union	M. Nabarria	Span. sch	182	Remedios & Co	
W. H. Besse	W. H. Besse	Amr. sh	1026	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Chase	Mather	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	J. Cradock	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	P. H. Colomb	En route to Shanghai
Challenger	double sc. gun vl.	—	—	Capt. M. J. Thomson	Yokohama
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	En route to Japan
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Nagasaki
Dwarf	double sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Shanghai
Egeria	double sloop	4	120	R. Turton	Hongkong
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. John Bruce	Singapore
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Yokohama
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Takao
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Hongkong
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. G. Jones	Foochow
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Lapwing	despatch gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart	Singapore
Menace	military hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Shanghai
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	En route to Hankow
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Kobé
Ringdove	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	a Cruise
Swinger	double sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Hankow
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Kobé
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Wollcombe	Hongkong
Thistle	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. F. Stirling	Singapore
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	2	600	Comdr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Comdr. H. C. D. Ryder	En route to Hankow

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Ariadne	German cor.	1883		Kuhne
Dang-wei	Ann. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan
Hartford	U. S. frigate	2900		D. E. Harmony

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong